

Daily Carolina Times.

VOL. XIV.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., SATURDAY MORNING, JUNE 19, 1869.

NO. 76

CAROLINA TIMES.

Daily and Tri-Weekly.

R. P. WARRING & CO.
Publishers.

Office in Springs Building, Trade Street.

Rates of Subscriptions:
DAILY TIMES: One month, \$1.00; three months, \$2.50; six months, \$4.50; one year, \$7.50.
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Advertisements:
One square, one insertion, \$1.00.
Each additional square, in same proportion.
Advertisements will be charged at \$1.00 per square, (one inch), unless there be a contract to the contrary.

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containing twenty-eight columns of reading matter, issued every Tuesday morning, will be supplied to subscribers at \$2.00 per annum, strictly in advance. Clubs of ten will be furnished with one extra copy. Advertisements will be charged at \$1.00 per square, (one inch), unless there be a contract to the contrary.

GRANGER'S HOTEL.

(FORMERLY GRISWOLD'S).
T. A. GRANGER & CO., Proprietors.
GOLDSBORO, N. C.

All Railroads centering at and passing this point, have their Ticket Office in the Granger Hotel. Passengers going South, East and West, dine at this Hotel. Baggage taken up and sent to the House. Free of Charge, and checked to any desired point.

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Using and general collection Agency for North Carolina. We are the Agents for the North Carolina Press, and General Agents for the collection of claims throughout the State. Goldsboro, N. C.

By authority of the State, and receive advertisements for the North Carolina Press in the Commercial cities of Wilmington, Newbern, Norfolk, Petersburg, Richmond, Salisbury, Philadelphia, New York and Boston, and attend to the collection of claims of every description throughout the State of North Carolina.

Will also undertake the collection of all claims to the Press of the State, in any of the above places. Refer specially to Geo. V. Strong, Esq., Goldsboro, N. C.; A. S. Edwards, Esq., Raleigh; J. W. Edwards, Esq., Salisbury; W. Ransom, Esq., New York; and Geo. W. Ransom, Esq., New York.

Refer generally to the Conductors of the State Press. Messrs. Wm. A. Hearn & Co., as above, are hereby authorized Special Agents for the Times.

RECEIVED DISPATCH:
GREAT REDUCTION OF PRICE:
During the year 1869 to Clubs for:
Daily Dispatch, \$1.00
Weekly Dispatch, \$1.00
Monthly Dispatch, \$1.00

The great increase in the circulation of the Dispatch enables us to offer to our subscribers the following reduced rates:

One copy per annum, \$1.00
Three or more copies, per year, each, \$2.50
One copy per annum, \$1.00
Three or more copies, per year, each, \$2.50

Single copy, \$1.00
Five copies, addressed to each subscriber, \$5.00
Ten copies, addressed to each subscriber, \$10.00
Twenty copies, addressed to each subscriber, \$20.00

Single copy, \$1.00
Five copies, addressed to each subscriber, \$5.00
Ten copies, addressed to each subscriber, \$10.00
Twenty copies, addressed to each subscriber, \$20.00

The money sent accompanying every order. Remittances may be made at our risk in drafts, postal money orders, or registered letters. Specimen copies of any of our editions sent on application.

For delivery the Daily, Semi-Weekly, or Weekly Dispatch, address:
COWARD & ELLISON,
Richmond, Virginia.

POCKET AND TABLE CUTLERY.
We have one of the largest and best assortments of

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NATIONAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

CHARLOTTE, N. C.

OFFICE OF THE

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

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IN THE WORLD.

This Company, National in its character, offers, by reason of its large

CASH CAPITAL

PAID IN FULL.

The low rates of Premiums,

The Continuity of the Insurance,

The Honorable and Fair Dealing,

The Non-forfeiting Policies,

The Perfect Security it offers,

The Liberal Terms of the Policies, &c.,

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worthy the patronage of every man.

S. L. RIDDLE, Agent,

For Mecklenburg and adjoining counties.

Das MILLER & JONES,

Medical Examiners.

Office National Life Ins. Co., of U. S. A.,

215 Broadway, N. Y., May 14th, 1869.

SAMUEL GRISWOLD, Esq.,

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as to read \$1.70, that being the number

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May 1st. At this date (May 1st) the number

issued is 5,025, insuring \$1,194,500.

Thanking you for your uniform courtesy,

and for the candid manner in which you

have written of the National, I remain,

yours respectfully,

J. U. Ostry, Manager.

D. APPLETON & CO., Publishers,

90, 92 & 94 GRAND ST., N. Y.

Commenced, April 30,

APPLETON'S JOURNAL

A WEEKLY PAPER,

Devoted to Literature, Science and

Art.

Outing ordinary news, and avoiding partisan

advocacy, both political and secular, the JOURNAL

will be devoted to general literature, to science, art,

and education, and to the diffusion of valuable

information upon subjects of public importance. It

is intended to make use of all resources, original and

selected, domestic and foreign, which can give interest

to the pursuit of letters, and which, without

expense will be secured to secure the aid of the

best talent of the time. We abstain from the large

professions and the parade of conspicuous names so

common on these occasions, and, trusting to the

intelligence of the people, shall be content to let

the Journal speak for itself.

The Department of Literature will embrace:

Fiction, in the form of both Serial Novels and short

Stories; Essays, Literary and social Topics;

Discussions upon Art, Books, and Kindred Themes;

Papers upon all the various subjects that pertain to

the pursuits and recreations of the People, of the

whether of Town or Country; and

Poems by our Foremost Poets.

Illustrations will form an important feature in the

plan of the Journal. Nearly every number will be

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Illustrated Supplement on some Popular Theme, a

Steel Engraving in the best style of the Art, or

a large Cartoon Engraving on Wood.

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Central Park, a Spirited and Animated Subject.

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B. P. WARING, Editor.

CHARLOTTE.

Saturday, June 1, 1889.

THE EXCURSION.

A small number of the "excursionists" returned yesterday, delighted with what they saw and enjoyed in the "city by the sea." They were welcomed by the Mayor and Col. J. W. Hinton, on behalf of the Board of Trade, in a most abundant and kind expressions and profers of hospitality. Judge Osborne and Major John W. Graham, responded on the part of the North Carolinians. The steamers *Louisiana* and *N. P. Banks* took the party to the Cape and to Fort Monroe, where they witnessed a dress parade. In the evening, the party was splendidly entertained by the Board of Trade. The banquet was superb, and everything passed off most delightfully. The representatives of the Times have neither found time to write or to return home; so we make up this from the *Norfolk Journal*, and one of the returned "excursionists" who looked in upon us for a few minutes on his arrival. The fact is the whole trip was got up as a counter movement to the Newbern meeting and to checkmate, if possible, the consolidation scheme. As we said sometime since, we favor the Morehead City connection, in order to save the State interest in the roads from Raleigh to Beaufort. Norfolk is unquestionably the seaport on the Atlantic slope, and is destined in the end to rival New York. There are now other roads under projection that will draw North Carolina, and empty her wealth into the ports of Norfolk more effectively than even by Raleigh. So it is only a question of time any way, but while we have this chance and when it can be done without cost to the State or detriment to any of her corporations, we should endeavor to move all so far as we can. If consolidation is not effected now in a very short time, the iron on the roads from Raleigh to Goldsboro and from Newbern to Morehead City will be taken up, and the amount the State invested totally lost.

We wish to see Norfolk grow, and it is rather to be regretted that our roads were not more judiciously arranged with an eye to connection with the great South Pacific route, leading to the best harbor in the world. At the time the State was supposed to be incubating in the fertile brains of our early statesmen, the *Harris* was not quite so a dead monument as now, nor did we hate the Yankees quite so intensely.

We wish Norfolk to grow, but we would rather see North Carolina loyally, like the cherry at home first.

The largest steamer in the world arrived in New York by the steamship *Malveto*. She is called the "Empress," is about twenty years old, and stands twelve feet and a half high. At an early hour the Hamburg steamer dock at Hoboken was crowded with an eager throng who waited patiently for the enormous animal to come forth. At last came the *Empress*, slowly and deliberately, cutting sharp at the gang plank she suddenly gave a jerk and a roar that sounded like distant thunder, and seemed disposed to make trouble. The keeper sprang ahead, and in the most unbecoming manner persuaded her highness to descend. The ship almost creased as she advanced a little more to the side, and one huge foot, like a pillar of the custom house, rested on the gang plank. There was something absolutely ludicrous in the way the gigantic beast would reach forth her trunk and pat it around the keeper, who would pat it and again invite the *Empress* to come and not be afraid. The huge animal slowly descended, the crowd parting silently as she advanced. When she reached the dock the people cheered loudly, and the keeper put his arms around her trunk and kissed it with delight. As for the majesty, she trumpeted out her pleasure in a series of whistles and screams. Then advancing slowly up the gang plank she stepped into the water, and the crowd followed her, and the ship was exhibited in Central Park.

Another paper states: The animal consumes twenty-five hundred pounds of bread daily, together with three hundred pounds of meat, and one hundred pounds of hay. It is a very good animal, and is a very good animal, and is a very good animal.

From the Raleigh Sentinel.
The Supreme Court of North Carolina. The following notes of the argument of the counsel of B. P. Moore, Esq., in response to the order of the Supreme Court, to show cause why he should not be allowed for contempt of the Court, in the matter of publishing a "protest," etc., were furnished us on yesterday, but at too late an hour for its publication.

The counsel will write out their arguments, but the anxiety of the public to see the progress of the case, leads us to anticipate the publication of the arguments of counsel from their own pens, by giving the following notes:

Judge Battle, moved that the Rule be discharged. This motion he supported by an argument, able, eloquent, and convincing. He showed clearly that under the laws now in force in this State, the offense charged could not be punished as a contempt—that it was no contempt of the Supreme Court—that it was a mere point against the conduct of individual members of the Court; that, to constitute a crime, there must be a criminal intent, that there was no intention of bringing the Court into contempt, for his client had solemnly on oath avowed that he intended no contempt of the Court, that it was a mere expression of opinion, and a warning, springing from the purest and the noblest motive, and that instead of being amenable to this Court, the motive that actuated Mr. Moore, deserved to be commended by the Court. In conclusion, he alluded in feeling terms to his client's well known love and veneration for the law and the Constitution—that when others assailed the Constitution, or deviated from the law, he ever remained true, and with unwavering devotion and steadfastness, has ever stood on the side of law, order, and Justice—that the Court ought to hesitate long before they pronounced the sentence depriving him of the privilege of entering the Supreme Court of his own State, stripping him of his rights as an Attorney, and in his old age, after a long life of ardent devotion to the Constitution and laws of his State, banishing him from the Court, stamped with the brand of disgrace.

Judge Fowle followed in a powerful argument, showing that the Court had no authority or jurisdiction to enforce the rule; that the offense charged, was no contempt, that though the King's Bench of England might have ruled it a contempt, no Court in America could do so without violating the Constitution and laws; that the doctrine of contempt in England is a disgrace to the age, and is considered one of the evils of the English law; that in America freedom of thought and speech cannot be restrained, except under the law of the land, that no law makes this publication an offense; that even if, though the Supreme Court might have enforced this rule twelve months ago, they could not do so now, for the act of the Legislature of 1888, April 1st, declared that shall be contempt, and that the offense charged does not fall within the definition that there must be a criminal intent, that there was no criminal intent, that there was no criminal intent, that there was no criminal intent.

Judge Person then followed in a long, forcible, and strong argument. He gave in his brief upon the nature of the offense charged, and in a most eloquent manner, portrayed the condition of our country last Fall, the great political excitement produced by the Presidential canvass, that the conduct of certain officials, occupying high judicial stations, gave the venerable lawyer, his client, a reasonable ground for fearing that the Judiciary would lose its purity in the mire of politics—that the Court had no judicial cognizance of this offense, anyhow, for they had not been informed of the publication in a legal manner—no allegation had been made of it, and no witness had been called in to establish the fact. The Court had obtained their information of the publication by condescending to read it, as individuals, not as organized Court, from the newspapers—they had no right to take judicial cognizance of a mere newspaper article, without affidavit, allegation, or legal proof. He reviewed the whole case, and ably argued each point. His argument was an elaborate one, well conceived, and expressed in a forcible manner. His tribute to the learning, the ability, the integrity, and the high patriotism of his client, Mr. Moore, was touching and beautiful, and well appreciated by the members of the Bar present, who knew the justness of the exception.

Next followed Judge Barnes in behalf of Mr. Moore. He made only a few remarks, mainly concurring in the arguments advanced by the other counsel who had spoken, and assured his client and friends, that whatever might be the decision of the Court, he would still retain the confidence, respect and affection of his brethren of the Bar and of the people of North Carolina.

Mr. W. N. H. Smith, next argued in behalf of Mr. Moore, maintaining the position of Messrs. Battle, Fowle and Person. He added to the arguments of these learned gentlemen, the

weight of his talents and learning. His argument was founded on the same grounds taken by his brother counsel. He appealed to the Court, to deal cautiously, for it was a grave question, and might be made a dangerous precedent; to deal tenderly, for their client was one of the most learned, venerable, and law abiding members of the Bar of North Carolina, and that that would be a harsh judgment which would strip Mr. Moore in his old age of his robe of office, and of the honor of the Court, and that he ever hereafter from entering the Court, which he has so long adorned with his talents, his learning, and his love and veneration for the Constitution and laws of his country.

Mr. Smith's argument was clear and logical, and delivered in an impressive manner. This was the closing argument in Mr. Moore's case. The Court then stated that they would pronounce their decision at a subsequent day.

Life and Adventures of John James Audubon, The Naturalist.

[Edited from materials supplied by his widow, by Robert Buchanan, Son-in-law, Low, Son & Co.]

It must be allowed that Mr. Buchanan is one of the most honest of editors. He has done his work, indeed, with so much integrity that Mrs. Audubon is dissatisfied. The truth is the great ornithologist was a man of whom any woman might be proud, and his wife appears to have been in every respect worthy of such a husband, but he wore his heart upon his sleeve, and his diary, which is in fact an autobiography, while it displays the virtues of his character, reveals a few frailties also. For our part, we like to show the naturalist as his friends knew him. Like all of us, he had his faults—some of them conspicuous enough; but he was a noble fellow notwithstanding, and we are glad through these interesting pages to gain a larger acquaintance with him than we have hitherto possessed. Audubon's love of birds was the passion of his life. It led him to undertake long journeys, to undergo frequent perils, to part for years from his wife and children to whom he was ardently attached, to make his home in the forests, and to forsake the beaten ways by which men commonly aspire to fortune and to fame. But this concentration of purpose has made him immortal; and it is impossible to imagine the day when his *magnus opus* will be superseded and rendered obsolete.

Audubon, as it seemed to us, was as restless as the birds whose track he loved so dearly to pursue. Nature had formed him for a naturalist, and gifted him by some overpowering charm to her most retired haunts. His body suited well the spirit it contained. He possessed a powerful strength, great energy, and was as accomplished as he was powerful. One of his friends says he was an admirable marksman, an expert swimmer, a clever rider, a good fencer and musician to boot. Moreover, he possessed an elegant figure and beautiful features, and his nature by a careful attendance to his dress. His very vanity, like Oliver Goldsmith's, attracts us to him, instead of repelling us; he was so honest and above board. Very characteristic is the following entry made while in England: "I have taken to dressing again, and now dress twice a day, and wear silk stockings and pumps. I wear my hair as long as usual. I believe it does as much for me as my paintings." Also for the long ringlets of which Audubon records shortly afterwards, and this within a deep black margin: "This day my hair was sacrificed, and the will of God purged by the wishes of man." My heart sank low.

The great strong man was as sensitive and tremulous in society as an unfledged gink. Once at a dinner, which made him feel very faint and chill. Being called on to reply, he said a dozen words, and then he relates, "I sat down with the perspiration running over me, and was glad to drink off a glass of wine that Mr. Lizzies kindly offered me in my distress."

From first to last, the biography seems with interesting adventures, with curious gossip, with picturesque description. Audubon was in his way a hero; and this volume may be regarded as a faithful and spirited record of his deeds. One thing is evident, that the work of the naturalist was rendered possible only by the faithful love and self-sacrifice of his noble wife. The memory of the two deserves to be linked together forever.

Another duel is likely to grow out of the article of *Hughes* which provoked the attack of the *Index*. Any one who reads it will see that these gentlemen, Messrs. Dobson, Douglass, and Aleit, are rather roughly handled; and one of these gentlemen (it is reported) has opened a correspondence with Mr. Hughes in relation to it, so that gentlemen now confessedly stand before the public as the authors. We shall doubtless see more of it. —*London Letter—Lancashire Republic*.

STATE NEWS.

TRIAL OF REAPERS. The interesting event came off yesterday, as advertised, and a considerable number of persons went out to witness it. We could not find a single person using a scythe anywhere, but have been favored with a copy of the Committee's report which we give below. We report the Committee did not embody in the report the area reaped by each reaper, as the time, the stand on the wheat, &c., together with some calculation showing the economy of reaping machines as compared with the old scythe and cradle. —*Sentinel*.

The Committee, appointed by the North Carolina Agricultural Society, to examine and report upon the Reaping Machines and their work, at the trial had to-day on the plantation of Messrs. A. Bledsoe, Esq., report that, after witnessing the operation and the work of the two machines, namely, the Buckeye and the Walter A. Wood Self Rate Reaper, they are compelled to give the precedence in perfectness of work to the Walter A. Wood Reaper; but they feel constrained to say that the Buckeye labored under some disadvantage, owing to the inexperience of the driver and the unsteadiness of the team.

(Signed.)
R. B. HAYWOOD, Chairman.
W. R. POOL,
R. W. WYNNIE,
A. PAGE,
J. SORRELL.

A BIG RAT KILLING.—We are informed by our friend Simon Waggoner, of Gibsonville, that he and his neighbors killed 530 grown rats on his premises in one day. This was a slaughter worth talking about. Such a number of rats would have many a less thrifty farmer out of house and home. —*Greensboro Patriot*.

DISTRESSING CASE.—A gentleman by the name of Arthur O'Connell, of Putnam, Connecticut, on his way to Charlotte to work in the woolen factory at that place, stopped here on Wednesday night of last week. He seemed to be laboring under some mental derangement—appearing fearful his life would be taken, just because he was a Yankee. Efforts were made to induce him to go to Charlotte; but he refused to go farther South. On Friday morning he stabbed himself, seriously but not dangerously, in the stomach, and is now confined to his bed at the Southern Hotel. His mind is much improved and he is considered out of danger.

IMPROVEMENT OMITTED.—In speaking of the improvements going forward upon the private residences in the city, a few days since, we omitted that now being made upon the residence of our enterprising fellow-citizen, W. P. Moore, Esq. This consists of the addition of a new wing to the Eastern front of the building, which will make it one of the largest and handsomest residences in that portion of the city. —*Norfolk Journal*.

Three colored men named Donald Cross, Clayton Whitaker and Spina Leathers, employed on the farm of Mr. W. N. Andrews, near this city, got into a quarrel yesterday in the field. Leathers received two severe cuts on the head from blows given with their hoes by the other two. He remained senseless some time and is considered in a critical condition. Cross and Whitaker were arrested and examined before Mayor Harris, when the above facts were elicited. In default of \$500 bail each of the parties were committed to jail to await trial at the next term of the Superior Court for Wake county. —*Standard*.

Miss Lizzie Mason, a beautiful and accomplished young lady of Wetumpky, Ala., committed suicide by taking strychnine on Friday of last week. Her father had recently died, leaving his widow and children in straitened circumstances, and this so preyed upon the mind of Miss Mason as to cause her to commit the rash act of self-destruction. She was only about sixteen years of age.

THE CONFEDERATE DEAD.—The Confederate dead are being removed from the Chickamauga battle field, and reinterred in the Confederate cemetery at Marietta, Ga. The *Journal* says that about two hundred bodies arrived there during the past week.

Nine tenths of the buildings in the city of Philadelphia are insured on the Perpetual plan. Before insuring elsewhere, business men and capitalists should call at the office of Caldwell & Breiser and examine this plan.

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Charlotte, Cotton Market. Operative daily by STEPHENS, MAXWELL & CO. 111 Charlotte Street, June 1st, 1889. COTTON—Sales to-day 8 bales at 22 to 28 cents, according to quality. Market firm.

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